ADDRESS

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpita-

n of the heart? Does your liver, or your kid-

eys, frequently get out of order? Do you have

pells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your

owels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting,

or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this

subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of

company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to

get away from everybody? Does any little thing

make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or

restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The

bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy your-

Belf in society as well? Do you pursue your business

with the same energy? Do you feel as much con-

fidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay

it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless

nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and lave but little appetite, and you attribute this to

Did you ever think that those bold, defi-

ant, energetic, persevering, successful business

men are always those who are in per-

fect health? You never hear such men com-

plain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of pal-

pitation of the heart. They are never afraid they

and discouraged; they are always polite and plea-

nced the general system so much as to induce al-

inal affections, suicide, and almost every other form

use of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for dis-

eases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Or-

ganic Weakness, Female Complaints, General De-

bility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or

Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND TOTH STREET, CENTRAL PARK.

you on behalf of the thinds, may be alike beneated, I am respectfully yours, COLONEL YOUNG, General Superintendent and Director.

terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, January 28, 1868.

se of a reliable remedy.

ve doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic

yspepsia or liver complaint?

or any other meanness about them,

are mark anna inchere

Marrie was free North

FIRST EDITION

ONE MILLION!

PEABODY'S BENEVOLENCE.

Another Munificent Gift to the Southern Educational Fund-Letter from the Philanthropist to the Trustees of the Fund - What the Gift Consists of.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Pea-body Educational Fund, held at Newport, R. I., on Thursday, July 1, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop in the chair, the following letter was received from Mr. Peabody:— WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN H. BANDOLPH & CO.

Peabody:—
To Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Admiral D. G. Farragut, Hon. John H. Clifford, Hon. William A. Graham, Hon. W. M. Evarts, Charles Macalester, Egg., George W. Riggs, Egg., Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Hon. E. A. Bradford, George N. Katon, Egg., George Peabody Russell, Esq., and Hon. Samuel Watson, Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.
Gentlemen: — When I established the trust of which you have charge, it was my intention. If its

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment which you have charge, it was my intention, if its results and progress should prove satisfactory, to return in three years to my native land, and to make further provision for carrying out the plans which experience should have shown to be productive of encouragement and benefit to the people of the South.

South.

My precarious state of health has rendered it imprudent for me to wait for the full period of my intended absence, and I have now come among you, in order to proceed at once to the fulfilment of my

purpose.

I have constantly watched, with great interest and careful attention, the proceedings of your board, and it is most gratifying to me now to be able to express my warmest thanks for the interest and zeal you have manifested in maturing and carrying out the designs of my letter of trust, and to assure you of my cordial concurrence in all the steps you have taken.

At the same time, I must not omit to congratulate At the same time, I must not omit to congratulate you, and all who have at heart the best interests of this educational enterprise, upon your obtaining the highly valuable services of Dr. Sears as your general sgent—services valuable not merely in the organization of schools and of a system of public education, but in the good effect which his conciliatory and sympathizing course has had wherever he has met or become associated with the communities of the

or become associated with the communities of the South, in social or business relations.

And I beg to take this opportunity of thanking, with all my heart, the people of the South themselves, for the cordial spirit with which they have received the trust, and for the energetic efforts which they have made, in co-operation with yourselves and Dr. Sears, for carrying out the plans which have been proposed and matured for the diffusion of the blessings of education in their respective States.

proposed and matured for the diffusion of the blessings of education in their respective States.

Hitherto, under the system adopted by your general agent, and sanctioned by you, four of the Southern States have not been assisted from the fund
placed in your charge, and I concur with you in the
policy thus pursued, as, I am sure, will the citizens
of those four States, and all who have at heart the
highest permanent good of our beloved country.

For it was most necessary that at the outset those
States and portions of States which had surfered
most from the ravages of war, and were most destitute of educational means and priviliges, should be

most from the ravages of war, and were most destitute of educational means and priviliges, should be
first and specially aided.

I believe the good sense and kind feeling of the
people of these States will continue to acquiesce,
for the present, in your course of devoting, under
the care of Dr. Sears, the greater part of the fund to
the same States which have received its benefits for
the past two years, with perhaps the addition of
Texas, which State, I am advised, the general agent
will visit during the coming autumn or winter, to
ascertain its educational requirements, and to
give such aid as shall be requisite and can be
afforded, where it shall be most needed.

I have the same sympathy with every one of the cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad sant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face-none of your downcast looks I have the same sympathy with every one of the tates; and were all alike needing assistance. I

As the portions added shall respectively grow in prosperity, and become self-sustaining in their systems of education, their respective allotments of the fund will be applied to other destitute communities, and thus its benefits will, I carnestly hope and trust, ultimately reach every section of the vast field committed to your care.

committed to your care,

It is my hope and belief, and this opinion is fully
confirmed by my interviews with Dr. Sears, that with confirmed by my interviews with Dr. Sears, that with
the additional amount which I now place in your
hands, the annual income of the fund alone may be
found sufficient to sustain and extend the work you
have so well begun; and it is my desire that when
the trust is closed, and the final distribution made
by yourselves or your successors, all the fourteen
Southern States, including Maryland, Kentucky,
Missouri, and Texas, shall share in that distribution accordance with what I have already said of my
intention, at the time I established this trust, to add

tion according to their needs.

In accordance with what I have already said of my intention, at the time I established this frust, to add thereto, if its success were such as I am now well assured has attended it, I now give to you and your successors the following securities, viz.:—

\$190,000 Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent, bonds, first mortgage; dividends 15th of June and 15th of December, due 1877; principal and interest guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and New Jersey Transportation Company.

\$301,625 Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Company's seven per cent. bonds (\$198,500 due in 1876; dividend October 1 and April 1; \$4525 payable October 1, 1870; \$98,000, dividends from 1st June, due in 1887). This is an excellent road, and the stock at par; but the security is rendered perfect by the guarantee of both principal and interest by the Lackawanna Coal Company of Pennsylvania.

\$22,200 Alabama State five per cent. bonds (\$16,200 due 1886, \$21,900 due 1886, \$21,900 due 1886, \$21,900 due 1886, \$21,900 due 1886, \$1,000 d Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and hapiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prempt

DR. H. T. HELMSOLD:—
Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boardiag-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited.

Company.

230,000 Pittsburg City four per cent. bonds; dividends January and July; due in 1913.

28000 Pittsburg City five per cent. bonds; dividends January and July; due in 1913.

219,000 Louisiana State sixes; dividends January

and July. \$10,000 New Orleans City sixes; dividends January

Amounting in all to one million of dollars. These cocks are all of the very highest character for acceptly, and the dividends are certain to be promptly an accidental conversation in a drug store the other
evening, my mind was changed on the character of
your Buchu. It was then highly commended for
other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed
please find our rates of advertising.
Yours, etc., T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and
Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

The principal sum of one million dollars, given by

The principal sum of one million dollars, given by my first letter of trust, is still intact; the interest of which being added to that of my present gift, makes the annual revenue of the trust upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars—a sum which, in the opinion of your honorable chairman and your general agent, is amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of the trust, without infringing upon the capital, until the time arrives for the final distribution, as before stated.

In addition to the foregoing, I give to you Florida six per cent. bonds, which, with overdue coupons, amount to about \$284,000.

These bonds, like the Mississippi bonds in my first gift, must before many years be paid.

The Territory of Florida obtained the money on these bonds in Europe at about par, and loaned it to the Union Bank as capital.

The Territory received for some time a high rate of interest, but, after the bank suspended, paid the bondholders nothing, but returned them to the Union Bank, and it will then be time enough to come to us." Large amounts of these bonds were purchased by planters at about 50 per cent., and used to pay mortgages held by the Union Bank until there was nothing more left to be paid; and the small amount of these bonds now outstanding (not exceeding, I believe, two millions of the original bonds), must, I think, before long induce Fiorids, as an act of justice long delayed, to make provision for their payment.

an act of justice long delayed, to make provision for their payment.

All the stocks I have given as above are to be held in trust by yourselves and your successors, for the same purposes and under the same conditions as the funds given you by my original letter oreating your trust.

I do this with the earnest hope and in the sincere trust that, with God's blessing upon the gift and upon the deliberations and future action of yourselves and your general agent, it may enlarge the sphere of usefulness already entered upon, and prove a permanent and lasting boon, not only to the Southern States, but to the whole of our dear country, which I have ever loved so well, but never so much as now in my declining years, and at this time (probably the last occasion I shall ever have to address you), as I look back over the changes and the progress of nearly three-quanters of a century. And I pray that Almighty God will grant to it a future as happy and noble in the intelligence and virtues of its citizens as it will be gioraous in unexampled power and prosperity.

I am, with great respect, your humble servant, GEORGE PEABODY.

The above letter having been read and considered, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Governor Alken, of South Carolina; Governor Graham, of North Carolina; and Hon. Samuel Watson, of Tennessee, who subsequently reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and signed:—

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, That we receive with the highest gratification the letter of our munificent friend, Mr. Peabody, ameuncing so large an addition to our means for carrying on his noble designs for education in the Southern States; that we thankfully recognize in this act, as well as in the express language of his letter, his approbation of the policy we have thus far pursued, and that we lastent to assure him of our deep sense of the great liberality and wisdom of his endowment, and of our our warm personal gratitude for the confidence he has reposed in the execution of the Trust Committee to us with renewed recointion of the Trust Committee to us with renewed recointion that nothing on our part shall be wanting to secure the entire success of an entorprise so full of interest and importance in itself, and which cannot fail to produce the most valuable and lasting influences upon the harmony and weltare of our whole RESOLUTIONS.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, CHARLES P. MCILVAINE, D. G. FARRAGUT, JOHN H. CLIFFORD, John H. Cliffond, William Airen, William A. Graham, C. Macalester, Ramuel Wetmone, George Prabody Russell, George B. Raton, Samuel, Watson, B. Brars, General Agent.

After some other business, and prayer by Bisho Mclivaine, the meeting was dissolved.

GENERALITIES.

Which Hern—O Fish?

No faithful officer ever discharge his duty so unfortunately as the captain of the revenue cutter McCulloch, in capturing the Cuban expeditionary corps of Golonel Ryan. The 400 or 500 men stored away at the Brooklyn Navy Yard constitute the biggest elephant the Government has had on hand in a long time. What, in the name of all piscatory pursuits, will Grant do with these pseudo fishermen? If they were all tried and convicted for a violation of the neutrality laws, who would have the courage to enforce the sentence? And on the contrary, if they are allowed to escape, either by withdrawing the guard now placed over them or by the more familiar method of judicial jugglery, who would have the "cheek" to stop another such expedition? Which horn of the dilemma, O Fish? Which horn, O Grant?—N. Y. Commercial.

Yankee Spirit.

In Melbourne, Australia, a great deal of excitement has been caused by the introduction of "stages" something like those that ply up and down Broadway, by an American gentleman named Hoyt, who is largely interested in the coach business. Hitherto the local passenger traffic of Melbourne has been carried by a curious kind of vehicle, part omnibus, part cab, and part jaunting car—that is, composed of the worst features of each of these conveyances. The drivers of the old vehicles have tried to get up public indignation against the new stages, on the ground that Mr. Hoyt and his partners are oppressing the "poor man" by depriving him of his bread. The effort, however, has been ineffectual.

A Curious Decree.

The Chilians possess a vast amount of supersti-tion and fear concerning coffins and other parapher-nalle associated with the grave. Many of them can-not be prevailed upon, under any circumstances, to go near an undertaker's shop. Some idea of this superstition may be obtained from the following order, which has just been issued by the Intendente

. That the comins exposed to the public gaze in e shops in which they are sold impart an ugly and

the shops in which they are sold impart an ugly and sad aspect to the city, and

II. That the sight of them alone is not unfrequently the cause of serious illness to persons of nervous and impressionable constitutions;

I have resolved and decree:

I. The proprietors of shops in which comins are sold shall not in future be allowed to keep them within view, either in the window or in the interior of the shop; nor shall they be allowed to hang them outside their shops as samplea, but they shall confine themselves to hanging out sign-boards of their business.

II. The infringers of this decree shall be fined from two to fifty dollars, or shall suffer a commensurate term of imprisonment.

III. This decree shall come into force fifteen days Let it be noted, communicated, and published.

O. RENGIFO, Secretary.

The following statistics are a part of a note to the text of Hollister's forthcoming "History of Hayti:"—
"In 1789 the French colony could count 792 sngar-houses, 3099 indigo factories, 2810 coffee plantations, 705 cotton estates, 69 chocolate plantations, 173 rum distilleries, 8 tanneries, 28 potteries, and 33 brick-yards. There were also 75,908 horses and mules, 77,904 horned cattle, 7,756,225 banana trees, 1,278,229 hills of tanloca, 28 208 access of maize, 84,844 excess of 77,904 horned cattle, 7,756,225 banana trees, 1,278,229 hills of taploca, 38,202 acres of maize, 56,214 acres of potatoes, 35,475 acres of yams, and 21,138 acres of Guinea corn. The best French writers tell us that the aggregate of annual exportation from Hayti at that period amounted to more than sixty-six millions and a half of Spanish dollars. The staples so exported consisted of white and brown sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, syrup made from the juice of the sugarcane, rum, leather, cassia, manilla, hemp, chocolate, mahogany, lignumvitse, and oil of Palma Christi. The valuations given are reckoned in French coin at the lowest prices that colonial products ever sold for in the market. The staples above enumerated were of sufficient weight to load 600 ducts ever sold for in the market. The staples above enumerated were of sufficient weight to load 600 vessels of 300 tons each; and, as the imports from France were much more bulky than the exports of this island, the national commerce employed in 1789 in this trade more than 600 vessels, and more than 7000 seamen. At its height the foreign import and export trade with the French colony amounted to 15,000,000 francs. This was a tride compared with the trade between the colony and the mother country. These statistics are gathered from the state papers of France, corroborated by the best writers of that day. They indicate more clearly than rhetoric could do the fertility of the best fsiand of the antilles. The country could easily support 20,000,000 inhabitants."

een set afloat as to some of the peculiar scenic appointments for Wagner's new opera have suggested a fresh development of the nude drama which is full of interest. A New York paper alludes to the matter

"A revival of the 'real water' business on the stage has been, or is about to be, effected in the Munich Theatre, in Wagner's Rheingold. In one of the scenes the Rhine is introduced—a real, wet river, flowing through a lovely district. A nymph is obliged, by the exigencies of the piece, to plunge into this river and swim across it. This feat has been entraisted to Madame Mailinger, who had been taking swimming lessons at last accounts to enable her to breast the raging river. Here, now, is a suggestion for the bionde burlesque beauties of our New York stage. A word to the Croton authorities, and water enough could be laid on at Niblo's to swim a school of porpoises. Then, the almost total absence of costume that marks the lively blondes makes them all right and ready for a 'header' and a swim. On costume that marks the lively blondes makes them all right and ready for a 'header' and a swim. On landing, it would be a new sensation to see the dripping darlings rubbed dry with Turkish towels. Who will write a burlesque mermaid piece for the beautiful blondes? Speculators might realize fortunes by selling, at ten cents a tumbles, the water through which the golden ducks had swum."

Horrible Misery in the Eastern Department-The Spanish Plan of Extermination Entered From interesting correspondence from Havana, dated the 26th uit, we glean this intelligence relating to affairs in the perturbed island:—

Terrible Destitution and Hardship.

i Terrible Destitution and Hardship.

Since the beginning of bone side hostilities in Cuba, there appeared to be no unity of action, no combined movement, and no concerted plan on the part of the Spaniards. Latterly this same neglect and carelessness appears to have attainted the Cubans, and people wondered why neither side made any decisive attacks, or why such an ominous silence had suddenly fallen, and hushed the former grandiloquent reports offibattles, skirmishes, and super-heroic actions. But the truth has become obvious, the fact being that the contending parties are too weak to attack each other. Sickness and disease has either killed them of by hundreds, or eise laid them up in temporary hospitals. The Cubans, compelled to wander in the woods, swampa and mountain fastinesses, illy previded with antiscorbuties or medicines, have suffered dreadfully, and only the continual influx of recruits from almost every section of the island has enabled them to keep their ranks filled. The Spaniards have suffered in equal proportion, the disadvantages of being unaccustomed to the climate being balanced by the possession of hospitals and medicines.

Movements of the Troops.

Movements of the Troops.

The troops, compelled to make forced marches so as to present a front to, the Cunans, who outnumber them largely, led by stilpld and ignorant Generals, as a rule, do not muster to-day throughout the entire island, including garrisons, artillery, and stad, more than 9000 men fit for active duty in the field. The battallon of Reno, which left Havana in January 1100 rank and file, has but 300 men fit for duty; 100 have either been killed or have died from discase, while the remaining 700 are scattered about the different villages and towns emaciated from fever, unfit for hardships, and incapable of rendering the slightest services. Other regiments are in the same state. Among the Cubans an estimate of the same proportion of sickness and death may be safely arrived at, and they labor under the additional disadvantage of not being provided with hospitals. It may, therefore, be taken as a fixed fact that no military movements of any importance will take place within the next three months, during which the heavy rains change gulleys into rivers, plains into impassable swamps, and creeks into dangerous mountain terrents. No army of human beings can overcome these difficulties, especially when cholera, hunger, and masery are added to them. The suffering among the women and children, even about the Spanish camps and under the so-called protection of the troops, is intense.

For some time next nothing definite has been heard.

The War of Extermination. The War of Extermination.

For some time past nothing definite has been heard of Cespedes, Quesada, or the big guns on the Spanish side, the latter remaining idle in their fortified positions, and the former undoubtedly being employed in organizing. For some time, watching passing events, I have been under the impression that the Spaniards did not desire to close the war or carry it on with vigor. Now a conversation with a very prominent Spanish gentleman whose relations with the highest officies of the island are infiniate, has convinced me that the plan he stated as being the convinced me that the plan he stated as being the plan of the Spanish Government must be the correct one. I can do no bester than to give it in the gentle-

pian of the Spanish Government must be the correct one. I can do no better than to give it in the gentleman's own werds;—

Spain, he says, has an object in not finishing the revolution, as an early peace would undoubtedly pacify the island temporarily, but would keep a discontented male population of over 100,000 men opposed to the Spanish Government, and ready to take up arms again at any moment, making the final retention of the island a very doubtful matter. On an average, from three to five hundred Cubans either die or are killed every eight days; by keeping them in the mountains the number of Cubans will decrease daily, and ultimately they will remain in such small numbers as to make it an easy antiter to exterminate them. This loss of the Cubans cannot be replaced, because they have only their own country to draw from—that is to say, from this number of 100,000 Cubans willing to take up arms. Say that for every 10,000 Cubans 8000 Spaniards are sacrificed. This is of no consequence, because we have a country containing twenty millions of inhabitants to fall back upon. The island is so rich and fertile that a few years will erase all traces of the revolution, left with a population in the main truly loyal to Spain, and composed of the remnants of the Spanish armies, who will be recompensed with grants of land and be aided by the Government. Therefore it is best to lose 25,000 Spaniards, and by making this sacrifice exterminate the rebellious portion of the nonulation. sacrifice exterminate the rebellious portion of th

population.

This coolly atrocious plan presents all the appear ance of truth, and I should not be surprised if order to this effect had come from Spain. The manner o carrying on the war goes far towards making it pro bable, and judging from the character of the Spanish population, and especially of that portion from which the volunteers are recruited, there is no doubt that the Spaniards are willing to sacrifice 20,000 or 30,000 men, if by these means they can exterminate, not the rebellion, but the rebels.

The Cuban Filibusters—Their Depredations on Gardiner's Island.

The Cuban Filibusters—Their Depredations on Gardiner's Island.

Remarks the New York Times this morning:—
The excitement in regard to the Cuban expedition is rapidly abating. There is no longer any doubt that the entire movement has been defeated, and that all the prominent leaders have been captured, with the exception of the redoubtable Colonel Ryan. The tugboat Chase made her appearance at the Navy Yard yesterday in charge of the revenue cutter Mahoning, and was placed alongside of the other seized vessels. A large number of men left the boat just before she was taken on Thorsday, escaping to Gardiner's Island, where they commenced an onslaught on hogs, cows, and poultry, for the purpose of providing themselves with the means of subsistence. It is said that after they got ashore they behaved in a very lawless manner toward the farmers, and that they had a free fight among themselves, during which three men were killed and several wounded by pistol shots. A revenue cutter, with a fully armed crew and a posse of deputy marshals on board, was despatched to the scene of the filibustering yesterday, and it is expected that a number of men will be caught. Ryan is believed to be among those wandering about Gardiner's Island, although it was privately announced that he was secreted in a friend's house within fifteen minutes' walk of the City Hall. There seems to have been a dispute between Marshal Barlow and Admiral Godon, the question being as to which was responsible for the safe keeping and the feeding of the filibusters brought to the navy yard. It was finally decided, after a lengthy conference between the two officers, and after instructions were received from Washington, that the prisoners should be transferred from the Vermont to the captured tugboats, and that the latter should be anchored in the stream under the gues of the guardship. It is the intention of Marshal Barlow to supply them with provisions, and to have them indicted in as expeditious a manner as possible, and then taken to Ludlow Street Jail. Munitions of War Seized at Milford.

The particulars connected with the seizure at Mil ard of the munitions of war intended for the use o ford of the munitions of war intended for the use of the Cuban insurgents are quite interesting. In Mil-ford resides Mr. Charles H. Pond, of the firm of Cooper, Pond & Co., who had shipped the munitions of war, and to avoid seizure, it was determined to unload the supplies in that village and have them taken care of by Mr. Pond. The Fancy was of but 100 tons burden, and was able to reach the dock on Wednesday and commence unloading. The Winoha was of 200 tons burden and could not come within a mile of the dock and a portion of Winona was of 200 tons burden and could not come within a mile of the deck, and a portion of her cargo was landed by the use of a scow. The New York authorities ascertaining the locality of the vessel, sent an officer to effect their capture. The Fancy commenced unloading Tucsday night, and the propercy was carried from the wharf to Mr. Pond's barn. The carting was continued during that night, and all day Wednesday, and a part of Wednesday night; but a lot was left on the wharf. Two boat loads of men from the revenue cutter under Lientenant Irish rowed to the dock and took charge of the property. Mr. Pond subsequently returned home from New York and brought with him bills of lading, showing that the goods were sent consigned to him at Milford. On his arrival he found Lieutenant Irish and a squad of men in charge of the property at the wharf and at the barn. Lieutenant Irish told Mr. Pond that the Government had suspicions that the goods were intended for the nant frish told Mr. Pond that the Government had suspicions that the goods were intended for the Cubans, and that he had been sent to take charge of them, and that he should do so until the arrival of a United States Marshal. Mr. Pond protested against the seizure, and stated that when the Marshal arrived he should make a written protest, which he accordingly did, but with what effect has yet to be ascertained.

Disposal of the Cuban Leaders.
Yesterday afternoon, Senor Alfaro, the Cuban Secretary of War, and Senor Bassors, both of whom were captured on the tugboat Cool, were brought from the Navy Yard by Deputy Marshal Winslow to the United States Marshal's office. Warrants for their arrest were issued on the 25th by Commismissioners Osborn and White, and upon these the prisoners were arrested yesterday. They were taken to Ludiow Street Jail, and will be brought before Commissioner White, when application will be made to admit them to bail. Disposal of the Cuban Leaders.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Cuba and Spain-Formidable Carlist Rising in the Mother Country-What is to be Done with the Captured Filibusters in New York.

Affairs on the Pac'fic Coast-Honors to Ex-Secretary Seward — Excursionists to San Francisco.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Movements of ex-Secretary Seward - Unlimited Hospitality of the San Franciscans— An Aerial Steamer—Arrival of Excursionists

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.-William H. Seward left Sacramento for this city to-day. A committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet him at Benicia, and escort him to the Occidental Hotel, where apartments, servants, carriages, etc., have been provided by the city far his

accommodation while he is the guest of the city. Several citizens to-day witnessed a private trial in the open air of a model of the aerial steamer Avitor. The steamer rose in the air about seventy-five feet, her machinery operating successfully, and buoying up and driving forward the vessel at considerable speed. A public trial of the Avitor will be made on Sunday

The Chicago excursionists-Judges Caton, Ogden, and others-arrived here to-night. The Stock Exchange has adjourned until July 7. Wells, Fargo & Co. have shipped to New York \$1,500,000 in specie, by rallroad, since the opening of the overland route. General Ord has assigned General Stoneman to command the district of Arizona, with headquarters at Drum Barracks; General Wheaton to command the sub-district of Upper Arizona; General Deven, the sub-district of Southern Arizona; Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, the sub-district of Lower Colorado. General Ord directs commanders not to limit the operations of scouting parties to any geographical lines, but to hunt the enemy wherever he can be found.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Arrested Filibusters-Admiral Godon to Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, July 3.—All the Cuban prisoners

at the Navy Yard have, by order of Government, been placed, subject to orders of Marshal Barlow, in custody of Admiral Godon. United States Commissioner White has issued warrants for the arrest of all the prisoners, and they will be brought before him unless counsel for the Cuban Junta should succeed, before warrants are served, in having the prisoners brought up on habeas corpus for their detention. The warrants charge the prisoners with having, on the 26th of June, within the jurisdiction of the concerned in furnishing, fitting out, and arming the ship Catharine Whiting, with the intent that she should be employed in the service of the Cuban colonists to commit hostilities against the Government of Spain, with which the United States are at peace.

FROM EUROPE.

Carlist Rising in Spain.

New York, July 3.—A special despatch to the New York Herald, dated London, says:—

Carlist risings are reported in Spain. In Vittoria the streets were filled with a revolutionary mob, armed with scythes and revolvers and shouting for Carlos and Calreca. They murdered the alcalde, and wounded thirty citi zens, many of them mortally. Similar risings are reported in Carthagena and Valencia. Troops have been despatched to suppress the riots.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 3—A. M.—Consols, 92% for money and account. United States Five-twenties, 81%. Eric Railroad, 19%. Illinois Central, 95%.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer; uplands, 12% d.; Orleans, 12% d. Sales, 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

LONDON, July 3—A. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d; fine Rosin, 14s. 6d.; Whale Oil, £40.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, July 3—P. M.—Consols 92% for money and account. United States Five-twenties easier at 51%; Erie, 19%; Illinois Central, 95%.

Liverpool, July 3—P. M.—Cotton closed active; uplands, 12%d.; Orleans, 12%d. Sales 1500 bales. Peas, 38s. Provisions dull. Cheese, 67s. Cotton at Hayre active.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 8.—Stocks firm and active. Money at 7 per cent. Gold, 187. 5-208, 1962, 192½; do. 1864, 117%; do. 1865, 116½; do. do. new, 116½; do. 1867, 116½; do. 1868, 116½; do. 408, 108½; Yirginla 68, new, 61; Canton Company, 66; Cumberland preferred, 28½; New York Central, 195½; Erie, 80; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 163½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 109½; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156½; Western Union Telegraph, 38½.

New York, July 8.—Cotton quiet; 390 bales sold at 34½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat dull and easier; sales of 19,000 bushels No. 2 at \$145; and amber State at \$155. Corn steady and unchanged; sales of 31,000 bushels; yellow Western, 91c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dullat \$31 756,21 87½.

Baltimork, July 3.—Cotton firm at 38c. Flour dull at opening, and dull and weak at close; prime new red, \$1356,21 80; do. white, \$150,21 80. Corn dull; prime white, 956,396c.; yellow, 92c. Oats firm at 706,273c. for light, Mess Pork quiet at \$34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18c.; clear do. 18½,613½c.; shoulder, 15c. Hams 22c. Lard quiet at 20c. Whisky quiet at \$102.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Flour steady. Cl wheat, old and new, \$1-50. Legal-tenders, 74%.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Supreme Court in Bane-Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Shurswood and Williams.

This morning the argument of the appeal taken from Judge Sharswood's decision upon the validity of this law was resumed, Messrs. Henry M. Phillips and William L. Hirst representing the views of the appellees, and speaking in support of the decision. Their arguments were the same that were used first before the Court of Common Pleas and afterwards before Judge Sharswood, upon which was given judgment against the constitutionality of the statute. These have already appeared several times in our columns, and the public are perfectly familiar with the oft-repeated points of inconsistent registry systems for the city and State, the incumbrances placed upon voters, the practical mistranchisement of qualified electors, etc. At the time of our going to press, the arguments had not been concluded.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIEGRAPH. Seturday, July 5, 1892.

The Loan market was only moderately active today, the wants of the business classes being pretty well supplied during the past week of unusual activity. The feeling is rather unsettled on account of the shifting of loans consequent upon the disbursement of so much gold and currency, and the rates continue firm. The fact is that the banks have been depleted by the heavy drain made upon them during the past two weeks, and until the money now let loose begins to return in the way of deposits, it would be unreasonable to expect an easier or cheaper market.

We quote call loans at 6,87 per cent, on Govern-

market.

We quote call loans at 6,27 per cent, on Government stocks, but an extra one per cent, is generally demanded on other classes of securities. The discounting is almost entirely limited to outside operators, and the rates range nominally between 8,210 per cent. for the best business names.

There is some activity in the gold market to-day, and prices have a very slight advance tendency. Saies opened at 136%, and at noon the premium stood at 137. The transactions in Governments are light, but the Treasury purchases to-day had an effect on the market, and prices advanced. There is a slight rise again this morning.

The Stock market was du.l. but prices of most of the speculative shares were without material change.

the speculative shares were without material change. Nothing was done in State loans. City sixes sold at 100 for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan was steady

at 93%.

Reading Railroad changed hands at 49%@49%;
Pennsylvania Railroad at 56%; and Lehigh Valley
Railroad at 55%. 55 was bid for Minchill Railroad;
36 for North Pennsylvania; and 37 for Catawissa

Itulicad preferred.

Cural stocks showed some improvement. Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred was taken at 20@30%.

26% was bid for 1s high Navigation.

12. Coal shares there was a small sale of Shamokin

Bank stocks were unchanged. Mechanics' sold at Bank stocks were inclained. Mechanics sold at 18%; 60 was offered for Commonwealth; 70. for Corn Exchange, and 55 for Union.

Passenger Railway shares were inactive. Sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 18; 47% was bid for Second and Third; 86 for Fifth and Sixth; 61 for West Philadelphia, and 19% for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

\$800 City 6a, New Is 100
\$10000 Am Gold ... 136 %
\$200 do ... 97% 10 sh Mech Bk ... 32%
\$600 do ... 100 | 52 sh Penna R. is . 56 %
\$1000 do ... 58 100 | 120 do ... 18 .56 %
\$1000 do ... 58 100 | 100 do ... 56 %
\$2000 Pa R 1m 6s. is ... 200 sh Read is .c. 49 1-16
\$2000 Leh V new bs ... 100 do ... 128 i. 49%
\$100 Sch N 68, 52 ... 65
\$1000 do ... 68 %
\$2000 do ... 68 %
\$2000 do ... 68 %
\$2000 Leh R loan is ... 57 %
\$500 Leh gold I ... 94 | 15 sh 13th & 15th ... 18

-- NARR & LADNER Bankers, report this morning's

-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:-10:00 A. M. 186% 11:40 A. M. 187
10:01 " 187 11:45 " 136%
10:07 " 186% 18:00 M. 197
10:15 " 186% 18:02 P. M. 187%

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, July 3 .- Cotton is quiet, with sales of middling uplands at 34%c., and New Orleans at 35c.

There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and No. 1 is offered at \$47 per ton, without finding buyers. There is no essential change to record in the Flour market, and the home trade continues to purchase liberally. Sales of about 1500 barrels, including superfine at \$5@525 per barrel; extras at \$537%@ 5:50; Northwestern extra family at \$6@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6@550: Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@750; and fancy brands at \$9@10.50. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$6.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat comes forward slowly, and is very dull. Sales of 2000 bushels, including red at \$1.30@1.50; amber at \$1.50; and white at \$1.50@1.75. Rye is strong at \$1.33. Corn is very quiet, and buyers come forward slowly. Sales of 6500 bushels at 94c. for yellow; \$9@90c. for high mixed; and \$50@57c. for Western mixed, including 1500 bushels damaged at \$1c. Oats are in fair demand, and Western commands 76c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.
Whisky is duli, and ranges from 93c. to \$1.05.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.-1 P. M. Stock Quetations by Telegraph.—1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Central R. 195% West. Union Tel. 28%
Ph. and Rea. R. 98% Toledo and Wabash. 75%
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 1093 Mil. and St. Paul R. c. 75%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 106 Mil. and St. Paul R. p. 86%
Chi. and N. W. com. 92% Adams Express. 60%
Chi. and W. W. pref. 96% Wells, Fargo. 25%
Chi. and R. I. R. 118% United States. 71%
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 156
Pacific M. S. 91% Market firm.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. QUEENSTOWN, July 8.—Arrived, steamship Erin, from New York. GLASGOW, July 8.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 3.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, John Dallett & Co.
N. G. brig Diana, Michaelis, Antwerp, L. Westergaar

N. G. brig Diana, Michaelis, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Smith, Cardenas, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, New London, John Rommel
Jr. & Bro.
Schr Waper, Johnson, Providence, do.
Schr V. Apper, Johnson, Providence, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, Boston, do.
Schr M. Merriman, Rabbitt, Taunton, de.
Schr G. Young, Young, Providence, do.
Schr S. T. Wines, Huise, Providence, do.
Schr S. T. Wines, Huise, Providence, do.
Schr S. T. Wines, Huise, Providence, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, do.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Barque E. A. Kennedy, Hoffsos, 52 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Brig Benjamin Carver, Meyers, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl 2 Co.

Br. brig Ida, Homan, 13 days from St. John, P. R., with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Carrie Melvin, Watts, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr M. V. Cosk, Falkenberg, 7 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker loc Co.

Schr J. Traeman, Gibbs. from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker loc Co.

Schr H. E. Sampson, Blake, from Gardinar, Me., with ice to Hnickerbocker loc Co.

Schr H. E. Sampson, Blake, from Boston, with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.

Schr H. Batchelder, Eaglish, from Boston, with stone to Captain.

Acc. Savente, Six. Teel, 13 days from Calais, with lumber

Schr May Morn, Stetcon, 1700.

Schr Seventy-Six, Teel, 13 days from Calais, with lumber to Harbert & Davis.

Schr J. C. Patterson, Scull, 5 days from New London, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr J. H. Moore, Nickorson, 7 days from Boston, with miss. to Marshon & Claud.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, 7 days from Saco, with ice to Carpenter & Co.

Schr C. Klenzie, Studams, 7 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Turt, I day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Barque Emma Muir, from Glasgow, arrived yesterday s consigned to L. Westergaard & Co-not as before.

SPOKEN.

No date, lat. 34 to N., long, 18 W., ship Shatemuc, from Cardiff May 2 for Callao, 17 days out.

No Cardiff May 2 for Callao, 17 days out.

Cardiff May 2 for Callao, 17 days out.

Ourrespondence of the Philadelphia Ecchangs.

LEWES, Dal., July I.—Brigs Merrissa, for Turk's Island; Ida, for Liverpool; Helen, for Ivigtat; and Ellen H., for St. John, N. H., went to sea to say. Schr Addie Ryerson, from Windsor, N. S., passed in to day, Brig Ida, from Porto Rico, has been ordered to Philadelphia, and the Perseverance to New York; both have left the harbor, LABAN I. LYONS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established npwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELM-BOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, wrapper, with tac-simile of my Chemical Ware-house, and signed

and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa Price, \$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved

H. T. HELMBOLD.